में सिक्किम के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा की गई मांगों के संबंध में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि (1) सिक्किम प्रजा नियमन अधिनियम, 1961 के कारण राज्यविहीन हुए, सिक्किम के उन तीस हजार लोगों को नागरिकता प्रदान की जाय जो वहां अपनी जमीन जायदाद के साथ सदियों से रह रहे हैं; (2) लेप्चा भोटिया और नेपाली जैसे समुदायों को आरक्षण प्रदान किया जाये; तथा (3) नेपाली भाषा को भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में स्थान दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मांग के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) मामले पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

Border clashes with Pakistan in Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir

*151. SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of borders clashes with Pakistan in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir during the last year; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to meet the clashes and to protect the borders from such threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) There has been no clash between Pakistani and Indian troops on the border in Rajasthan or the border/Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1984. However, in an incident in the Siachen Glacier area, Pakistani troops made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge our troops from their positions.

There have also been some cases of exchange of fire across the border/Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir during 1984. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) Our armed forces are on constant vigil to meet any threat to the security of the country.

Acid rain pollution spread to third world

*153. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Indian Express of October, 7, 1985, captioned "Acid Rain Pollution spread to Third World";

(b) whether any survey has been done to assess the damage already caused and likely to be caused to vegetation, soil, environment and ecology of the country as a result of the acid rain pollution in the country; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. According to the India Meteorological Department, there is no evidence of acid rain problem in the country as indicated by the data being recorded in various places.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent the possibilities of acid rain:—under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, standards have been prescribed for stack height, emissions from point sources and ambient air quality;

—For the thermal power plants to be located in the sensitive areas, provisions are being made for installation of flue gas desulphurisation units;

—Procedures have been laid down for clearance of sites from environmental angle in respect of polluting industries; and

—A monitoring network has been set up for assessment of ambient air quality from time to time.

Financing of Mauritian Projects by India

*154. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed recently under which India is to finance 23 Mauritian projects; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) At the conclusion of the Third Session of the Indo-Mauritian Joint Commssion on Economic, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, held from 29th to 31st August, 1985, Agreed Minutes were signed covering Indian assistance to Mauritius in a number of fields. The total number of projects identified for this assistance is 23. India would be gifting a wide range of materials like broadcasting equipment, books, audiovisual equipment, typewriters, and other equipment for schools and training centres, and also assisting projects in agriculture and small-scale industries, the Mauritian Standards Bureau, a processing plant for food and vegetable preservation, development of metereological services, setting up of a news link and aid in the cultural field. India has also agreed to depute experts and offer traineeships in a variety of areas and to treat 20 cardiac patients annually in India.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

*157. **श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और देश के अन्य भागों में कितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ;

(ख) उपरोक्त दंगों में से कितनों की न्यायिक जांच करायी गई है, कितने मामलों में जांच रिपोर्ट संबंधित सरकारों को पहले ही प्राप्त हो गई है और उन्हें प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) जांच-रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दंगों के मुख्य कारण क्या क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार इस मामले में क्या कदम उठा रही हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात 1982, 1983 और 1984 के दौरान देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लगभग 39 मामले हुए हैं । लेकिन केवल तीन मामलों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जांच आयोग नियुक्त किए गए । ये तीन मामले निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) के दंगों के संबंध में 6 सितम्बर, 1982 को न्यायमूर्ति सी०डी० पारिख जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था । आयोग का कार्यकाल मार्च, 1986 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(2) एलेप्पी (केरल) के दंगों के संबंध में 28 दिसम्बर, 1982 को न्यायाधीश टी०पी० कुंजुवारीड जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया । आयोग की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई है और राज्य विधान मंडल को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई ।

(3) हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के दंगों के लिये 9 सितम्बर, 1984 को न्यायमूर्ति कृष्णा राव जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया । 5 सितम्बर, 1985